



LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

NO. 199

OCTOBER 2, 1969

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COVER: Photograph by Mike Shuster taken on Broadway shows insurrectionary writing on the wall of a Columbia University building. Please credit Mike Shuster / LNS

[CORRECTION: Please note that the cartoon on Page P-7 of LNS no. 197 Sept. 25, 1969, was incorrectly credited to the Daily World. The cartoon originally appeared in Win magazine. If you use the cartoon (it's the one with the clergyman telling the general that genocide doesn't conflict with "judic-christian theology"), please credit Win/LNS.]

NOTE: The latest addition to the radical media is a mimeographed sheet called "GI Says" published at Camp Eagle, over there in South Vietnam. For details, see page P-4 in the graphics section of this packet.

NOTE: The new edition of the LNS radical media list is out. Copies of the list are being sent with the October bill. If you don't get one, and you need one, let us know and we will send you a copy. The new list indicates that our ranks have increased some 25% since last January.

NOTE: Abe Peck, who is in Chicago to cover the Conspiracy trial for the Rat, provided the coverage in this packet (see page 16). Thanks to Abe and the Rat, also to Al Rosenfeld of the Seed, Larry Bensky of Dock of the Bay, Mike Gold of the Conspiracy staff, and others who have helped LNS keep up with Magoo's courtroom and the action in the streets below.

No more notes

IF YOU ARE MISSING A PACKET, OR IF A PACKET COMES THROUGH WITH A BLANK, MISSING OR OTHERWISE SCREWED UP PAGE, OR WITH A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC OR PHOTOGRAPH, PLEASE CALL US COLLECT AND WE WILL SEND YOU WHAT YOU NEED VIA AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY.

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THE GREAT PIG MASQUERADE
(EXPECT PIG MASS RAID)

By Andy Marx
LIBERATION News Service

*Nixon's on the boob tube
begging time for prudence,
congress in a sour mood
siding with the students
man in a white house
says he can't back down
can't let his lackeys down
can't cut the tax down
look out kid
you're gonna get hit
don't know when
but you're doing it again
you better fight back
can't slack
just attack and drive 'em back
the trick won't work
'cause pig rule ain't cool.*

Friday, September 26, a good day all around. Nixon's been getting a lot of flak because he hasn't had a press conference in three months so he finally has one. And spends most of his time trying to convince the people that something really is happening that will bring peace in Vietnam, pleading for time to work things out his own way, and sounding more and more like LBJ.

And at the same time that he is pledging that no fucking students are going to make him change his line, ("Now I understand that there has been and continues to be opposition to the war in Vietnam on the campuses and also in the nation. As far as this kind of activity is concerned, we expect it. However, under no circumstances will I be affected by it.")-- at the same time that he is laying down his contempt for the people, a bunch of big -shots in the Democratic party are making that October 15 demonstration into more than just a student thing saying they want to get into it and maybe shut down Congress.

And the same day, another institution of phony representative government gets out of hand. At Columbia University, the University Senate (which was set up after the rebellion to pacify the students,) is caught with its pants down and a lot of the people don't even bother to show up, and the Senate puts the university on record supporting immediate withdrawal, and the October 15 moratorium. So what is all this that's coming down?

Most of all a sure sign that things are moving, sure sign that the movement's got to accelerate that motion. 'Cause we know by this time that when a president starts advertising his firmness in the face of criticism, when a president starts lying through his teeth ("We have reversed the whole tide of world public opinion. I noted when I was at the UN I found no significant criticism of the U.S. policy"), when he starts begging for unity ("It will end much sooner if we can have to an extent-- the extent possible in this free country-- a united front behind very reasonable demands.")-- when this shit starts up again and the liberals begin to whine, that's when they're all running scared.

October 15 figures to get big press. The big names are moving in on it-- Edmund Muskie, Teddy Kennedy, Fred Harris, George McGovern-- names that are respected by any upstanding American citizen. And it's not going to be one of those violent student demonstrations, it's going to be well-mannered and mild, = moratorium. The word says a lot because it says so little. Even for people who understand what the word means it doesn't have any gut meaning like the word strike. People will stop their routine schoolwork to "discuss the issues." So it will be quiet and orderly and a lot of hot-shot liberals will get into the act and it will get a lot of attention from The New York Times and people like that and it may help quite a bit in its own way.

Because although they may not like to admit it, all of these people are acting to support anti-imperialist forces. Sure, the Columbia University Senate votes to say "this body agrees that the

most reasonable plan for peace is the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops" more to pacify the people here at home than to help the Viet Cong defeat the imperialist aggressors. Sure Steady Eddy Muskie supports the moratorium because he thinks it will put the heat on Nixon in 1972. Sure the people who are organizing the thing in the first place, like Sam Brown of Clean-for-Gene fame, and Allard Lowenstein who got into Congress by opposing the war, are into this kind of thing because it keeps kids "inside the system" rather than because they believe that a majority of the people in South Vietnam already live under NLF administration and infinitely prefer it to the Saigon regime. Just last week Lowenstein instructed people not to participate in the mammoth march on Washington slated for Nov. 15 because "It's being run by communists."

A lot of these people are pigs. So, what now? Let them do their thing. We don't have to support them and we shouldn't. But we shouldn't try to abort them either. Anything that gets those troops home is helping the NLF. And we know from experience that Lowenstein's lessons in the wondors of the system tend to convince a lot of people that the system is full of shit. We got to remember back to a few years ago when the big fight was over immediate withdrawal versus negotiations. And now all these people are coming out for immediate withdrawal and a senator from Nixon's own party, (Charles Goodell of New York) is pushing for a law saying all troops have to be out by the end of 1970.

We've got to understand that they're where they're at now because we were there before them. Because we knew a long time ago that this war was fucking over the people in Vietnam and here at home, sending kids off to get killed in a war against people who were fighting for independence, and for their own land, people who were tired of giving their crops to the big landlords and other fat cats in Saigon, Paris, New York, Washington, and Chicago.

It's their business, these professional liberals. To be about 10 steps behind the people.

and try to keep them cool and try to keep the heat down. So we don't spend a lot of time fighting it. We know what they're into, and we make it as clear as possible-- by pushing ahead as hard as we can, up there ten steps beyond them. Right on Columbia, right on Allard baby, right on Chairman Fred (Harris this time, not Hampton). We'll strike on Oct. 15, and on Oct. 11, and on Nov. 8 and on Nov. 15. We'll be moving in the streets again and again, months from now when you're trying to think of new ways to pacify, to opt out, if necessary, smash the movement. 'Cause the whole thing's coming down. And you'll always be far behind.

*Man on a walk-short,
job got bust off,
he's be paid off,
'cause now he's getting pissed off,
look out pigs,
you're gonna get hit ...*

--30--

GREEK LIBERATION FORCES STAGE BOMBINGS

LIBERATION News Service

ATHENS (LNS) -- The Greek Democratic Movement, a recently formed coalition of resistance groups, bombed three targets in the Athens area on Sept. 22. The organization announced that these bombings were part of the inauguration of their armed sabotage groups, which will act against the military junta.

Two bombs went off in downtown Athens, damaging the upper floors of the City Hall and the central post office. Outside Athens, four high-tension power pylons were destroyed. No one was injured in any of the blasts.

30

*... and people that don't
... and people that don't
... and people that don't
... and people that don't*

— V. I. Lenin

PARK IN IN LOS ANGELES

By Joan Hoffman

LIBERATION News Service

LOS ANGELES (LNS) -- "The parks belong to the people" was the cry that spread from Berkeley last May and continues to spread.

20,000 people gathered in Los Angeles' Griffith Park at the Autumn Equinox to protest proposed changes in the city park code. The "Park-in" sponsored by the Coalition Against Repression, provided a chance for radical politics and hip culture to work together.

The Youngbloods brought all the people to their feet, cheering with their song "Let's Get Together." Buffy Sainte-Marie came back for an encore and sang "Universal Soldier," joined by thousands. Other groups on stage during the day included Smoke, Charity, T.I.M.E., the Committee and Flying Burrito Brothers. All provided their talents free.

While the bands set up, speakers from the Coalition and other groups explained the proposed ordinance. The Recreation and Parks Commission, appointed by Mayor Yorty, requested more park restrictions only days after hundreds of police broke up a beach "free show" by the Los Angeles Free Press.

The D.A.'s office complied, drawing up a proposal outlawing all unauthorized activities in the city's parks and beaches. It stated that no person shall:

-- "Play or utilize any sound amplifying system except within or upon an area or facility set aside for such purpose by the Board.

"Appear unclothed or in such attire as to expose to public view the female breast or any part of the male or female pubic or anal region or genitalia except in the normal and customary use of authorized dressing rooms.

-- "Hold, conduct, or address any assemblage, meeting or gathering of persons, or make or deliver any public speech, lecture or discourse or take part in any public debate without a written permit granted by the department."

Speakers pointed out that parts of the ordinance are absurd while other parts are attempts

to license freedom of speech and assembly. Since similar ordinances have been declared unconstitutional in other cities, this one seems to be irresponsible harassment of the poor, the non-conformist and the political people.

4,000 people signed petitions at the Park-in to keep the parks open and free. Security was provided by the Venice Community Alert Patrol which periodically warned the people when the narcs were near. About 30 persons were arrested on suspicion of being drunk or high.

Free body painting, free food, guerrilla theater, chain dancing and Bible-thumpers kept everyone moving and grooving. The people were very together and good vibes prevailed, making this love-in one of the best ever.

Three days later 200 concerned persons showed up at the Park Commission's open meeting to discuss the ordinance. One after another denounced it. A lawyer called it "part of the general atmosphere of repression." A politician said:

"I'm deeply concerned with the idea that this ordinance has been directed at young people who may not be so affluent that they can hire a hall or pay for an attorney to fight this ordinance if it is enacted. As for these young people I'm not for pushing them out in the streets. If the parks are not big enough for all of us let us make them bigger or make some more."

The Commission President was surprised by so much "responsible" opposition and tried to subvert it by reminding the people that it would take bond issues to pay for the parks. The Commission has been notorious for supporting only recreation that brings a profit. Someone suggested ripping off golf courses for People's Parks.

People continued to fill the room but the presence of fifty uniformed and plainclothes pigs including the police photography squad and a police command post in a nearby parking lot were hardly conducive to free and open discussion. Police took pictures of everyone who spoke.

A Coalition member demanded the Commissioners oust the police. He was seconded by shouts of "Out! Out! Out!" Attorney Mike Hendon pointed out

Recent court decisions confirm the right of citizens to appear and be heard at public meetings without being photographed by police, or having their rights otherwise compromised."

The Commission refused to do anything and in the ensuing tumult three-fourths of the audience left in protest.

The police later claimed they came expecting a breach of peace. They showed Coalition leaflets inviting people to the meeting.

"As for the photographers, we generally send in photographers -- just as a matter of record keeping," said Lt. Jack White of the Hollywood Division of the Los Angeles Police Department. He said photos are used in court and in police training.

Now it is up to the Recreation and Parks Commission to decide whether to present the ordinance to the city council for a vote. The people have made it clear they don't want the new ordinance.

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CALIFORNIA REGENTS FIRE BLACK WOMAN WHO IS COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER

LOS ANGELES (UNS). The Regents of the University of California took it upon themselves Sept. 19 to fire Angela Davis, black assistant professor of philosophy at UCLA. It was a stupid move, even for the Regents.

Angela, who at 28 is completing her doctoral dissertation under the supervision of Herbert Marcuse, is a member of the Communist Party. She belongs to the Che Lumumba Club, a C.P. black collective in Southern California. It is not surprising that the UC Regents, with a right-wing majority led by Ronald Reagan, downing Professor Davis. However, many liberal eyebrows were raised here because the Regents' action is blatantly unconstitutional.

In 1967, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated New York statutes making communist party membership grounds for disqualification from teaching in a public institution. Based on this decision, the California Supreme Court the same year invalidated that portion of the California Constitution requiring public employees to sign an

oath denying membership in any organization advocating violent overthrow of the government.

Many academic freedom types on the UCLA faculty have expressed their "outrage" at Prof. Davis' dismissal. But Prof. Davis herself and Robert Singleton of the Afro-American Studies Center understand the issue clearly as a further example of racist oppression. Singleton cited the fact that many white Communists are employed by the UC system and sees Miss Davis' dismissal as part of the movement of white fascism against the black man.

When classes begin the first week of October Angela will be teaching. Pending a hearing on her dismissal, she has been assigned by Philosophy Department head Ronald Kalish to teach a black literature course.

Angela Davis will fight the Regents all the way to the Supreme Court if necessary. "Let there be no doubt," she states, "my stand is forthright. As a black woman, my politics and political affiliation are bound up with and flow from participation in my people's struggle for liberation, and with the fight of oppressed people all over the world against American Imperialism. As a black woman I am used to fighting and I will continue fighting now."

-30-

BROKEN GLASS FOR RULING CLASS

RIO DE JANEIRO (UNS). Establishments owned by American businessmen are primary targets for the growing urban insurrection in Brazil. The plate glass windows of gringo establishments are regularly clattering to the sidewalks below with the sound of "The People's Song." Recent targets include the huge Sears Roebuck store in the Botafogo section and the Rio branch of the First National City Bank of New York. The Thomas Jefferson Library, the United States Information Agency outlet on Copacabana Beach, has also been attacked by young Brazilians who want the U.S. "floral cut."

-30-

QUOTATION FOR OUR TIMES

John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave, but his soul gets marching on

from a song circa 1861

THE CHANGELING: THE STORY OF A SPY'S DEFECTION

By Don Meinshausen
LIBERATION News Service / Hard Times

(Editor's note: Don Meinshausen, a 19-year-old New Jersey student, was called before the House Internal Security Committee (HISC), formerly the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), one day in August to testify as a "friendly" witness on his activities as a paid infiltrator of SDS chapters, conventions, and the National Office. Several months before, however, Meinshausen had begun a process of changing allegiances from HISC to the Movement. He had come to Washington, D.C., to seek the advice of Karl Hess, a former right-wing activist and Goldwater aide, who in the past year had also begun to think of himself as part of the radical Movement. The night before the HISC hearing, Meinshausen drafted a statement condemning the Committee. The next morning, before Meinshausen -- dressed in jeans and a work shirt, with long hair, a moustache and granny glasses -- had a chance to testify, Committee staffers learned of his change of mind, and in a series of baffling maneuvers (with attempted strong-arm tactics against the witness) managed to cancel the hearing altogether. Later in the same week, Meinshausen was interviewed by Andrew Kopkind, and the following edited version of the recorded transcript was made:)

I grew up in Nutley, N.J. My parents were Germany immigrants, Lutherans. My father was a baker till his business failed. He was conservative and both my parents were against Communists -- we have relatives behind the Iron Curtain who we would send packages to -- and they were influenced a lot by the mass media. All sorts of things like "I Led Three Lives". We went to church once a week but the church was mostly old people. I couldn't identify with it. My parents' attitude toward Negroes was very weird. It seemed we liked Negro people all right, and we gave stuff to them as charity, but we wouldn't want to live next door to them. We put a lot of money in the house, and, you know, property values go down.

In high school I got caught up in the Goldwater movement. We had a pretty big group; at the time we thought we wanted a change. Looking back it all seems pretty romantic. We liked him because he was an individualist, because he was fighting the Eastern liberal establishment, because he was talking about a return to American ideals. And he had guts. You could just tell that he wasn't a phoney. But most of the people who were in that group have gone, left. One of them has been involved in People's Park, another one has been arrested for selling guns; another's a real leftist. Others I guess have just gotten sick of politics and left it.

Gradually, I got into politics more seriously. I went through a stage when I studied Ayn Rand and took a few courses on objectivism. I think I needed what they had: a way to answer everything with a certain formula. And at one point I went to a civil rights camp sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Most of the kids there were more liberal than I was. Like, I would say that integration would never work -- at the peak of the civil rights movement -- or that federal aid to education would lead to federal control. But I noticed that on a lot of things I was more radical than the others. They were still sort of hung up in a vague sort of Christianity while I was coming out with something like atheism. Once I was arguing with a girl, who was supposed to be liberal, about why two people should be allowed to live together if they want to. She thought it was horrible, I thought it was OK. I think I was looking for a radical alternative to liberalism, and the only place I could find it was in Goldwaterism on the right. At one point I considered joining the Birch Society and even went to some of their meetings.

In September, 1967, I went out to California to a middle-class junior college, Ventura. There was no YAF [Young Americans for Freedom] out there but there was an SDS chapter. It was a very liberal type of thing. We were just holding picket signs. I mean, how can you react to that? It was like nothing. I held a few jobs. One job at McDonald's hamburger stand, really fucked me over for \$1.40

an hour. They treated you like a machine. First they checked into my background and they found out I had a high I.Q. I found this amazing because I figured, MacDonald's hamburger stand, why would they want to check my I.Q? And you would have to do something every single second; if you weren't making hamburgers you had to go around wiping stuff. They tried to generate this phoney enthusiasm. "MacDonald's is clean and neat and courteous" and "smile for the customers" and all this type of thing. And I found out that it was really bad stuff. I mean, I don't know if it was inferior meat or anything like that, but it was just bland; it was not really that good at all.

I held some other jobs and then I came back East to Essex County College in Newark, in September, 1968. I wanted to go back into politics since I'd really dug the Goldwater thing, but I didn't want to contradict what I'd already done, so I got involved in YAF. And what happened was that we were sitting around analyzing what happened to Columbia and saying we don't want this to happen again and gradually we got the idea that if we could find out ahead of time what the radicals were planning- you know, like the takeover of a building or something- we'd be better off. We looked at it as a problem in military strategy; we needed better intelligence. And I figured that since I was new I was the only person not known as a right-winger and that I could get into SDS much more easily.

Essex County is really one of the worst schools in the world. It's in a building right in the middle of Newark that was part of Seton Hall, which sold it to the city. It's old and dingy and a couple of weeks a year they tear up in the street and you can't hear anything that's going on. The halls are always crowded. You go into the cafeteria and it smells like a factory. There's no place you can go to relax. The college was started to keep kids off the streets, prevent riots and to make the city administration look good. A lot of the deans were brought up from places in the South. Only one of the 33 administrators was black. Another, the assistant to the dean of students, was a goddamn fascist. At one point he tried to get the right-wing

Italian kids to organize politically against me.

There was no SDS chapter to "infiltrate" I had to organize one. I talked to a lot of kids who looked friendly and said, look, let's organize an SDS or some kind of peace group. People liked the idea and I started to go through the channels, and that's when I got my first hasslings from the administration. They said I couldn't organize SDS because they didn't want any new national organizations on campus, so I said OK, we're going to call it Students for Peace. I wasn't really doing it as a put-on but as a kind of political experiment. I figured I'd just set it in motion and see how it moves along, and this way I could see first-hand what really happens. The first meeting of Students for Peace was OK. There were a lot of people there, and some very radical sponsors from the faculty, and I said, "Well, we're going to do this, this and this, and talk about the war, and see what we can do." Then at the second meeting we had I got a speaker from the National Lawyers Guild to come talk on draft resistance.

In the meantime opposition had developed from some of the Italian immigrant kids on campus. They were very hostile to SDS, because they had heard what happened at Columbia and they looked on Essex County College as their only chance of making it in society. They figured, if their college gets closed down, or something like that, they'd get screwed. So they were very angry and showed up at the meeting with the Lawyer's Guild speaker, shouting and disrupting and calling him a dirty communist. And all the time I'm trying to keep it down to a very low key, just to let it develop and see what happens, and these kids are fucking it up. Later I was called in by the dean, who accused me of holding a disruptive meeting and inviting an outside speaker without going through channels. He said the administration would hold a trial on the charges. So I went to the Lawyer's Guild and one of the guys said, great, we'll represent you, make a big issue out of this. And he wrote to the dean saying that. And the dean caved in because he was afraid of the lawyers, and eventually the charges just disappeared. I got a lot of publicity; I mean, I was interviewed by the

school newspaper and all that. Suddenly I found myself cast in this role: SDS organizer on campus. And I thought, insane. This was the most insane possible thing that could happen. But it was cool, you know.

Another wierd thing happened. SDS-Rutgers had called for a march through Newark, condemning the elections. So I figured the thing for me to do is get some kids to march, just to see how it goes again. I told the YAF kids about it and they said they'd try to arrange some counter-demonstration, but that nothing serious would happen. They were wrong. The demonstration got wild. There was a rally inside a park, with SDS and the Panthers and guerilla theater and everything like that. On the outside were the YAF kids plus these Italian North Ward kids, shouting and screaming at us. And we're trying to leave, and I don't know who started it but somehow fights break out and more fights and there was a lot of misunderstanding and confusion about what to do and all of a sudden I see these five guys about to attack me. And a black kid who I made friends with the day before is fighting off one of the Kids who is attacking me and draws a knife on him. And all of a sudden the cops come and they check this black kid who's got the knife and they arrest him. And at the same time the YAF kids are trying to stop the guys from beating me up, yelling, "Don't do it, don't do it, he's on our side." And my mind is going crazy. It was like literally being pulled apart. On one hand this black kid who I'd just met- he was on probation but he risked himself to try and save me. And on the other side there was another kid who knew what I was up to who also risked his neck to try and save me. I couldn't figure it all out. I wondered, am I to blame for all this that's happening?

Anyway, I continued as an SDS organizer. Eventually we formed a coalition with the black students and had big rallies leading to a sit-in which eventually closed down the school. It was really amazing. You know, like, for the first time in their lives, guys from opposite sides of town were talking to someone different and really trying to reach an understanding and agreeing on

demands. The whites agreed to black demands for black administrators. And I was one of the leaders of it; I was sort of leading the hip people. I was really emotionally involved because, like, what kids were demanding was that certain incompetent people be fired, that we should have freedom of discussion, and make the school more responsive to the people there. And you know I could really dig something like this. Some of the kids in SDS didn't like it. They said, "Well look at your demands. None of them are oriented towards the working class. None of them show the contradictions of our society. They're all student-power demands. You can't build a movement from that." And I was screaming at them, What the fuck do you know? I mean you go to some place like Rutgers or Princeton or some place like that, while any day I get my ass kicked in over here. I was really pissed off at them.

I was getting variously hung up. Mostly I found good kids in SDS. Kids that really seemed to be committed to the Movement and really wanted to do good things. They helped me when I got in trouble with the dean. One time I had a talk with Mark Rudd and he really dug what I was doing, you know, organizing at a working class college, and I felt a sort of superiority to kids who were going to Cornell and Harvard while I was doing working-class organizing. But some things I didn't like. Especially their attitude toward civil liberties. That was very important to me. I'd talk to them and say, "If Gus Hall was not allowed to speak on campus, would you support or defend the campus position?" And they'd say, "Oh, I'd support it, because Gus Hall presents such a lousy view of Communism." And I've seen times at SDS meetings where they'd say, "Well, we created a civil liberties issue but it was a good thing anyway." You know, apologizing! And saying that student-power isn't really what we're up to. I was pretty far into it, but the farther in I got, the more confused I got. I think I understand some things a little better now, like what civil liberties means in a society when one class makes the rules. But I don't believe in a manipulative struggle. I think we're going to have to work it up to

revolution. Any other way is bad. And I figure if you can really get clear-cut concessions going, get them. Because I think the ruling class can make concessions that will hurt them, too, and eventually sort of maneuver themselves out of the picture.

Around January of this year I started to work for HUAC. One of the YAF kids told me that a guy from HUAC wanted to get in touch with me. There are a lot of connections between YAF and HUAC- they sort of mutually help each other out- and it was all sort of natural. This particular fellow, Herb Roberstein, was a nice guy. He was a member of the Communist Party from 1947 to 1949. We met first in the Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal in Newark, and later we met seven or eight times in various restaurants. Sometimes Reynolds was there, an intelligence guy from the New Jersey State Police. I had gotten literature and some names and they said it looked good, pretty much what they wanted. They said especially to try to find connections between SDS and the CP.

I kept on getting all this stuff- names and leaflets- but I thought it was pretty silly. The names they could have gotten just by asking on a campus who the SDS people were. And the leaflets said things like, there's going to be a meeting somewhere, or else they said things like, America is an imperialist country and we're revolutionaries. I thought: big deal. So they're calling themselves revolutionary communists. But Romerstein and Reynolds thought it was really something that anybody would call themselves revolutionary communists. What I wanted them to do was expose situations in which SDS was really manipulating people, and I wanted to have HUAC fight them ideologically, but that wasn't what was really going on.

At the same time I was getting more and more into dope. I tried acid, and a few other things. The two things-politics and dope- weren't really contradictory, but they sort of pulled me back and forth. Also at the same time, I began taking their money. Eventually I told them I was willing to go to the SDS convention in Austin, and they said they'd pay for it. I gave them all the resolutions and all the literature that was passed out-

there was no security and anybody could have gotten in. I figured it was all a waste of time, but Romerstein kept saying, "No it's good stuff, it's good stuff." What it was was piles and piles of shit that no one would have bothered reading. He would ask me: What was happening to SDS? I would talk to a few guys and give him some quotes. Then he'd ask: Did anybody call himself a communist? I think they said that every other sentence. I heard it so much- you know, marxist, communist and so on- I didn't think it was very impressive. Meanwhile, I was getting kind of involved. The speeches and stuff bored me, but after I got the HUAC stuff out of the way, I'd go off and talk with some people and smoke dope. I developed principles about what I was doing. I figured I was spying against SDS but I wouldn't tell them about who smoked grass. I mean, if a person smokes dope and he's a communist, cool, I'll tell them he's a communist but I won't tell them that he smokes drugs. And I wouldn't tell on people who were really innocent. But I'd really give it to PL when I could. I hated them.

I went to Chicago twice, once to the SDS convention [in June] once to sort of work there. At the convention I guess I really became involved. I didn't want to work for HUAC, I just wanted to find the people closest to my own type of politics. But Romerstein was there and he would be standing outside with the pigs and I would go to his hotel room and give the literature and tell him what was happening. But I was becoming more and more reticent to talk. I did find some people in the Anarchist Caucus I felt close to, they said they had a lot of former YAF members in their SDS chapters, and I saw some of the former YAF people to talk to myself. I liked that, but I didn't like what I saw happening at the rest of the convention and a lot of people agreed with me. Like the security guards. I thought they were just pigs. A kind of Gestapo within the movement. In fact, I thought the whole security thing was completely ridiculous, egotistical nonsense. It was like the Democratic Convention, hassling people about credentials, and it wasn't doing any good. Anybody could get in who wanted to. I didn't like what I saw (the Ohio and Michigan delegations waving the Red Books and shouting Long Live Mao Tse-tung and Ho Ho Ho Chi Minh, and I

didn't like the thing with the Black Panther when he talked about pussy power and everyone yelled "stop male chauvinism" and I didn't like PL). I began to feel a little guilty because I felt that if I'd joined SDS a few years ago I could have stopped it from becoming what it was becoming.

Later I decided to go to work in the NO (SDS National Office). Romerstein thought that was good. As it turned out I actually only worked there for one day, because Rudd was the only one I knew and he wasn't there, and they were very uptight about strangers. All I actually did was talk to Mark Rudd. I tried to warn him, tell him about what I was doing. I said, Look, I know there are spies in SDS and a guy from HUAC has been after me to spy for them. And I told him about YAF--that YAF was becoming more libertarian--and in general I tried to tell him what was going on, and find out where his head was at. Sometime at about that point I decided it was all over.

I'm not too sure why I eventually changed my mind, but I guess it was building up in me for a long time. Karl Hess was very important to me. I met him at a YAF conference in the spring of '69. He really intrigued me. I talked to him as if I were an SDS person, and he was telling me how all these people like Taft and Webster and Jefferson were really sort of New Leftists, and that they wanted revolution, and things like that. I came to see him in Washington a few times after that, and eventually told him what I was doing. What happened in Newark during the Election Day march and all the things that happened in my school were important. Something in Carl Oglesby's book. Meeting members of SDS who used to belong to YAF. Taking acid. I'm not really sure. At some point my reasons for doing what I was doing came to seem sort of romantic, James Bondish. I wasn't ashamed of what I'd done, but I felt I had to make it right somehow, or rationalize it. But I guess I just wanted to stop. I don't know what I'm going to do, but now I consider myself part of the movement.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE AN ASTRONAUT
TO SHIT ALL OVER MEXICO
LIBERATION News Service

MEXICO CITY (LNS) -- Touring astronaut Neil Armstrong described here his view of Mexico when he was in lunar orbit 128,000 miles from earth. He gushed, "We could see no border between our countries."

If you happen to be on the ground and a Mexican, you notice.

Operation Intercept, Nixon's misbegotten scheme to force Mexico to stop the flow of marijuana into the U.S., is well underway -- and the Mexicans are furious.

U.S. Customs guards have started close inspections of automobile and pedestrian traffic at all border points. Delays as long as six hours have kept outraged motorists waiting in line in the broiling sun at the international highways leading from Mexico into the United States. Some travelers have been forced to strip naked as inspectors searched for marijuana and narcotics.

Two million Mexican commuters to the U.S. have been affected by the Customs search. The News, Mexico City's English-language newspaper, reported that thousands of Mexican workers have lost their jobs in the U.S. because of Customs inspection delays.

The border towns that depend heavily on the U.S. tourist trade have been severely hurt by the inspections. The News stated: "Border cities are facing economic collapse."

These are not merely the disagreeable side-effects of the U.S. crackdown on marijuana. The inspections are not meant to effectively curb the flow of drugs into the United States. Rather, establishment sources indicate, they are a strong-arm tactic designed to so cripple the Mexican border economy that the Mexican government is forced to upgrade their own drug control measures, thus ridding the U.S. of the whole "problem."

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ELDRIDGE CLEAVER DISCUSSES REVOLUTION:

AN INTERVIEW FROM EXILE

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note: The exiled Minister of Information of the Black Panther Party, Eldridge Cleaver, surfaced last summer at the Pan-African Festival in Algiers. This interview was done at that time by Stefan Aust, a West German journalist.)

WHAT WAS THE SITUATION IN AMERICA AT THE TIME OF STOKELY CARMICHAEL'S SPLIT FROM THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, AND HOW DID IT CONTRIBUTE TO THE SPLIT?

The whole approach to the problem the government is taking, black capitalism, they're using the slogan of black power to conceal that. This forced Stokely to continue articulating what he started in such a way as to make it clear he's not involved in black capitalism. But by quitting the scene and not defending his position, the whole thing has been adopted by people who are in CORE, the whole organization has gone into black capitalism. The former head of CORE, James Farmer, has become the top man in the Nixon administration to implement that, the man who succeeded Farmer as the head of CORE, Floyd McKissick, he has gotten himself an organization, a business firm which he calls Floyd McKissick Inc., and a lot of funds are funneled through him.

We regard this as the advent of the neo-colonialist phase of our peculiar situation in the United States because it corresponds to the moment the colonial power decides to grant a measure of independence to the colony and replace the colonial regime with a regime of puppets, and this is what they're doing now in the United States by pulling certain levels of the black bourgeoisie into the power structure and developing for them a vested interest in the capitalist system. So these really defiant positions, the people who pretended to be revolutionary, are accepting funds.

The government will give anybody money, they offered money to the Black Panther Party, they offer it to everybody, and they don't care what your line is, they just want to get you involved

in their programs, then they begin to put the squeeze on you to get you dependent.

A lot of people are accepting this money and they're using the slogan Black Power by equating black capitalism with power. And this is one of the very bad things that has happened as a result of what Stokely was talking about. We offered him the position of Prime Minister of the party to give him a base which he no longer has as a result of his problems with SNCC and the decomposition of SNCC itself, but he abandoned the field. Now he's talking about the struggles in Africa, he wants to liberate Ghana, it just doesn't stand up.

The key thing to me, he made a statement that I think is very key, he said, "You guys are on top now, but just watch, I'll be back up there." So that whole type of thinking is an ego trip and constantly making these invidious comparisons. We were talking to him when we first came here because we thought he would realize the mistake he had made and apologize to the party, and we would then accept him back into the party because we had long been upright about where he was functioning. He said he did not know the McClellan committee was engaged in investigation of the party at the time he issued his resignation and charges, but the charges he lodged against the party seemed to echo the charges of these stragglers who were mumbling before the McClellan committee. When this was brought to his attention he said he didn't know the McClellan committee was involved in an investigation. And in light of not knowing this, he said he was willing to make a statement to clarify the situation and to make it clear that he did not have anything to do with the McClellan committee's attack, so it boiled down to a question of how to do that, and he was procrastinating, and then he made that final statement. Something snapped in me, and I was no longer willing to go along with it.

I was with the one who was trying to salvage the situation and gave him a chance to apologize to the party and everyone else was perfectly willing to do that and not go to the expense. So when he made that statement, he called him up and just told him he was going to try to arrange that other thing that we were talking about, and that we

would accept his resignation as he wrote it and deal with it as he put it forth. And that's the last we've heard of him.

HIS TWO MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES IN THIS LETTER WERE FIRST, CALLING THE PARTY DOGMATIC, AND SECOND, CONDEMNING THE ALLIANCES WITH WHITE RADICAL MOVEMENTS.

I think those two are very related because when he refers to dogmatism, what he is actually referring to is the fact that we are a Marxist-Leninist party, and implicit in Marxist-Leninism is proletarian internationalism, and solidarity with all people who are struggling and this, of course, includes white people. So that since his main object is non-alliance with whites, and turn-one's back on whites and having no policy towards them at all, just to ignore them, he has to come down heavy on both those points in order to maintain his position. And we consider this position to be racist.

We recognize that we cannot function in this way, particularly these days when nationally and internationally they're using negritude as a way to create divisions amongst people, and the domestic counterpart of this international approach is the use of black capitalism, black consciousness. We call it cultural nationalism in the United States, and it's been made very clear how they finance certain cultural nationalist organizations. They have already exposed themselves as being tools of the power structure by their activities. So that another definition is required to make distinctions between friends and enemies when they are coming in all colors. And we feel that the only safe guides to action are the revolutionary principles of Marxist-Leninism, that they are relevant at this point for that reason and we choose to work on that basis and let the rest of that go because black people have already gained their consciousness, they have a sense of their identity, which was lost in the United States. At the time that this was happening, it was

very progressive, it was a very good thing that was coming about. But after people had assimilated that and were reminded of who they were and everything, to maintain that position and not to go any further becomes reactionary.

There is a lot of people, a lot of other people get hung up culturally in that sense, but Stokely has gotten hung up politically in that sense. There's a false distinction people make between culture and politics, and then after making this false distinction, he confuses culture with politics again. So that it's like an error compounded with an error, and we can't deal with that.

BEING CRITICAL OF CULTURAL NATIONALISM, HOW DO YOU SEE THE ROLE OF THIS AFRICAN CULTURAL FESTIVAL?

Well I think it brought together all of the experienced ideological lines, it forced certain things into the open, and it really serves to drive home to a lot of people that this negritude and cultural nationalism are stumbling blocks to the people's liberation struggles rather than assistances. I think that a lot of the conversations I have all here have been repeated over and over again, people who are involved in the process of struggle for liberation at this moment, seem to be more keenly aware of the negative aspects of this as opposed to those who have already gotten independence and have some very reactionary regimes in power, because they're using this. The people who are struggling are open to all assistance they can get, and they don't want to foreclose any avenue by some simple-minded ideological positions.

But those who are already in power and have gotten their liberation on this false basis, they're content to keep it going. One very interesting thing that I've heard people talking about is that following World War II when all the colonies were moving for their liberation, several decisions were made by people to move for their liberation on the basis of nationalism rather than building a strong revolutionary party. This has proven to be a mistake historically. It was the easy way out because it is easier to mobilize people on the basis of nationalism than it is to create a strong Marxist-Leninist organization. The counter-revolutions that have set in and have put many of these nationalist regimes out of power and

saddled the people with these oppressive regimes, again demonstrate the point that the only governments that have really been able to survive this sweep have been those governments who have gotten their liberation and created, or even had before, or created during the struggle or after the struggle, a strong Marxist-Leninist party. And I think this is borne out by the experience of China, Cuba and the Eastern European Socialist countries, including the Soviet Union. That no matter what you say about some of the revisionist policies that are rampant in that area, still I will always choose those Socialist regimes over capitalist regimes. There is something there that is able to withstand the attempt by the imperialists and capitalists to roll back the tide. They found this easy to do in countries that are held together only by very narrow nationalism.

DO YOU THINK THE ROLE OF NATIONALISM IN THE MOVEMENT FOR LIBERATION IS NO LONGER IMPORTANT?

I think it will have a continuing importance and there is a proper way to deal with nationalism. I don't think there is necessarily a distinction between, or should I say a conflict between, nationalism and proletarian internationalism, because it's been shown many times that if you can't love those around you, which is a form of nationalism, relate to those within your own entity, then you can't relate to those beyond you, and by the same token if you can relate to those beyond you and not be able to relate to those near you, then there's still a problem. I'm talking about this full blown nationalist approach to the problem that completely obscures class contradictions and class problems and unites people over class lines and fitting the whole nation out for problems later on. Because on that basis, the bourgeoisie, which is always better educated at this stage, is able to move into the apparatus of the government because people with skills are required, and when they move in they also get the power, and because things are organized on a nationalist

base, there's nothing there to counteract them usurping the power, organizing coups and turning the tide back. I think people are moving away from that, particularly young people, young students who are in these countries, most of them are very conscious and most of them are turning to Marxist-Leninism.

THE MAIN ISSUE IN THE SPLIT OF THE AMERICAN SDS WAS THE RELATION TO THE BLACK MOVEMENT, WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE SPLIT, WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE TASK OF THE WHITE MOTHER COUNTRY RADICALS IN THIS SPECIAL SITUATION NOW?

I think the people who were disrupting SDS were the people who had this faulty analysis of the situation, they were still functioning on the basis of an analysis of what we call the Old Left. They are not recognizing the ethnic struggles that are going on in the United States which often obscure the past struggle. The people in SDS who we work with have related to the analysis we have made and they see that it is functional because in the United States you have Mexican-Americans, Puerto-Ricans, Indians, Eskimos, Chinese-Americans, black Americans, white Americans and many other ethnic groups. These ethnic groups have been divided from each other and they are in such a posture at this time that there's no point in trying to make the mistakes that have been made in the past by trying to pull them all into one homogeneous organization without taking all these peculiarities into consideration. We say that's putting the cart before the horse. What we have to do is take the people as they are right now, pull them together into organizational machinery, and then create other machinery that they can be pulled into once they get that consciousness. This is done through a process of coalition, and it does function, and it's functioning right now, and developing, and we're able to deal with much more of the problems than we were when we were trying to pull poor people into one group and continue depleting a lot of our energies by a lot of in-fighting over that. These people who are in PL and who are very dogmatic, and who did not want to re-

cognize what was happening in the other communities and start to impose their own ideological perspective upon the people, did get rebuffed, I consider them splitting from SDS as a fitting rebuff, to the situation they were trying to perpetuate

AFTER SPENDING SO MUCH TIME IN THE THIRD WORLD, HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR VIEWS ON AMERICAN POLICY, CAN YOU SAY ANYTHING ABOUT EXPERIENCES YOU HAVE HAD SINCE YOU LEFT THE UNITED STATES?

I've been more confirmed in the position and attitude that the Black Panther Party had. I recognize now that some of the things we were doing and trying to do are even more important than we realized they were, particularly in the directions we struck out in, in trying to get around the obstacles that were created by Stokely Carmichael and SNCC, but which we feel were historically necessary -- with black power. We took a different course in the United States, and we did it out of necessity. After coming into contact with other people who are revolutionaries but are not black, you see how important it is in order to work with them. I've been appalled to a greater extent than I ever dreamed that I could have been by the visible results of colonialism and imperialism. We in the United States who are oppressed, in comparison to what I've seen around the world, it seems as though we are oppressed between slices of silk, because there's nothing comparable to the poverty I've seen around the world, there's nothing comparable in the United States, even in the most oppressed areas.

I recognize that the United States government is the number one enemy of mankind and very much involved in perpetuating all these things which I have seen, through their international organizations such as NATO, SEATO and through the United Nations. They are able to perpetuate the stagnation of people and to corrupt their attempt to industrialize their countries. This, I think, has had a great influence on me, also a lot of pure revolutionary fervor that I have encountered amongst people has served to stimulate more dedication within myself.

DON'T YOU THINK IT'S VERY IMPORTANT THAT THE LIBERATION FIGHTS IN THE THIRD WORLD WORK VERY CLOSELY WITH THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY?

Not only with the Black Panther Party, but with all revolutionary forces within the United States. Certainly, I think it has been demonstrated here at this festival in Algiers, which has been held under the auspices of the OAU [Organization of African Unity] but also of the whole government of Algeria, the fact that they had the courage to invite us, the fact that they had the courage to invite myself, considering the situation that existed, I think this has gone a long way toward strengthening solidarity.

It had a very strong impact on the United States, I'm sure, and I think that the important thing about this is that in the past there have been individuals, black people from the United States who have come over to make certain contacts and made certain promises that they were unable to fulfill, and for the first time a strong nationwide organization is making contact with these people, and because our relations do not depend on any one person for its perpetuation, that this will have to strengthen these links and create channels that can be perpetuated in the future. These are some of the very positive aspects that I see in this.

ARE THERE ANY CONCRETE PLANS FOR COOPERATION, SUCH AS SENDING DELEGATIONS TO OTHER COUNTRIES?

Naturally, we want to cooperate and aid each other in any way that we possibly can. A lot of this of course cannot be talked about, we can say that the people have expressed great gladness at the development in the United States, the fact that revolutionary vanguards are being created. It gives them great hope to know that even in Europe a revolution can be struggled for and it helps them in their struggle because they say that if these guys can do it over there, then what's wrong with us here? We all know that we are dealing with the same enemy. Just to know that there is someone in the same fight with you always strengthens your dedication.

DO YOU THINK THE UNITED STATES HAD CHANGED SINCE YOU LEFT?

I think the repression has increased markedly, and this means that the effectiveness of the Party's attack on the power structure was becoming intolerable to the power structure itself. One of the important things that developed after I left was the breakfast for children program that the Party adopted. This was a way for the Party to strengthen its links with the community and to get thousands and thousands of people across the country involved in the program, exposed to the Party. And these people got very angry when the government started attacking the breakfast for children program. There has been much more acceptance of the Party.

It's very interesting that many of the things that we were advocating, that we had been spearheading while I was there, took on more urgency and more acceptability after I left, because people had to relate to that. It's just like -- from talking to the brothers in the delegation that came here from the United States, just to hear them talk, there was a long time when the Black Panther Party was shot through with cultural nationalism, and we're trying to get out of that bag. The brothers who are here now are brothers who have been in the party almost from its beginning and I had a chance to watch them develop, see in them resistance to the direction we were trying to take, in terms of relations with white revolutionaries, so that there has been a complete change in that.

I heard one brother refer to the people of Scandinavia as our Scandinavian brothers and sisters, and this particular cut at one time when we were trying to mobilize people from the community to go out to the courthouse and join in a demonstration at the court for Huey Newton when he went to trial, he refused to get into the sound truck because the sound truck was being driven by a white guy.

It was necessary for this guy to drive the sound truck because he had the license and the permit and it just had to be that way. But he refused to get into the sound truck, and now he

is the one who made the statement I referred to. That indicates to me that things have changed and that a lot of things that we were trying to do while I was there have become accepted. That's just one, there are other things, but that's one of the most difficult.

There is a lot of development. The party is stronger and much larger. I think that the great mushrooming and developing of the party ideologically is one of the most important things that has happened. We always did relate to Marxism-Leninism, but there was a great difficulty in maintaining party discipline. It wasn't functional, it wasn't really clear how you could apply democratic centralism in that situation, with the cats that we had to deal with.

One thing that's important, a lot of people don't understand why a lot of people were purged from the party. During the time when Huey Newton was going to trial, we dropped a lot of our programs because of the necessity of mobilizing as many people as possible. We virtually closed the membership, we did not make any public announcement, and we started just pulling people in. We know who the Panthers were, but in order to maximize the number of people we pulled in, we did not argue with people if they put on a black leather jacket or black berets, or said that they were Panthers. They just walked in and said they support Huey Newton and they wanted to join our organization. We didn't have time to conduct our political education classes on this, which is a very important process in our recruitment, that the brothers maintain. After the trial of Huey Newton was over and the verdict was in, it was a question of going back to our other activities that we had been involved in. At that time, a lot of the people who came into the organization in that campaign, to free Huey, they proved to be very undisciplined, and non-functional, and they created a lot of problems for the party and they were not amenable to political education classes. So we just came down hard.

I wasn't there at the time, I was aware of it, I knew what was happening and why it was

happening, and a lot of these people were defined as not being members of the party. And those who wanted to become members of the party were required to go through political education classes. So that a lot of people who were purged have been admitted back into the party, but a lot of them were purged for a cause it will be a long time -- if ever -- before they will be readmitted.

WHAT DO YOU PLAN FOR YOURSELF FOR THE FUTURE: WHAT KIND OF POLITICAL WORK DO YOU WANT TO DO?

I think there's a lot I can do making contacts for the party on the international situation, I have a book that I want to finish, but really, I must return to the United States, that's what I want to do. That's really what I'm working on, getting that ready.

NOW THAT THE NLF HAS ALMOST WON THE VIETNAM WAR, AND ENTERED THIS NEW STAGE OF FIGHTING IMPERIALISM, DOES THIS CHANGE ANYTHING?

I think it will be very positive, if you think back you will remember that the whole approach of U.S. imperialism at the time was that the liberation forces in Vietnam had to be defeated, or else other people will get the idea that they can fight for their freedom too. And I think that this has proven that a tenacious fight in the end will be victorious. This is now happening. The United States will, I think, force people to fight just as hard for their liberation; on the whole I think this will strengthen the determination of people to fight on to victory.

DO YOU THINK THAT THE PERSECUTION OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY NOW IN THE UNITED STATES DEMANDS THAT YOU CREATE A NEW KIND OF TACTIC TO DEAL WITH THAT?

Those things they've been doing have been frame-ups, and a lot of people think we are not serious when we say that, but what they do and what they have been doing is sending in a few provocateurs who will indulge people in conversations about blowing up bridges, or blowing up supermarkets. And on the basis of a few frivolous words that have been passed, they blow it up into a full scale conspiracy and arrest all these people and put ransom on them as opposed

to bail, drain our finances; they know what they're doing and this is the technique they use in the United States to keep the party on the defensive.

I made the decision that I was not going to submit to this type of chicanery and go to jail when it's very clear that they are manipulating the situation. And I think this is something we are all going to have to get into, because we cannot come up with \$200,000 bail. When you think of 21 people in New York, 16 people in Chicago, it adds up to a king's ransom, and we don't have that kind of money, we have no process for getting that kind of money, so I think the people who are dedicated to functioning in a revolutionary manner will start adopting the attitude that they will not be arrested. And they ought to be ready at all times to defend themselves, so that when the man comes down on them and tries to arrest them, these cats are going to start dealing with it right on the spot, because that's more desirable than laying up in a penitentiary rotting away.

AND IS THE UNITED FRONT AGAINST FASCISM PART OF THIS TACTIC TO CREATE SOLIDARITY?

It's a very important move in that regard, but there's another front that I think needs to be created, and this is something that I have been working on and which I intend to continue working on, and it's something we've been calling the North American Liberation Front. I think it's very timely, because many people see the situation that we are confronted with as one in which politics have been transformed into war, and there's no point in kidding ourselves any more; what we have to do is fight. We have the terrain there to fight. Many people think that armed struggle carried out in the mountains in Cuba or in Vietnam is one thing, and that it could not happen in the United States. But the United States has more mountains than all of these other areas, it has the advantage of mountainous areas, and a highly organized situation, and it has rural areas. It's so large that the government forces would be forced to spread out very thinly, at the same time that dissatisfaction in the ranks of the United States Army is at an all-time peak.

The stockades and military prisons are overflowing with people who have deserted and don't want to fight in Vietnam. And I think that the contradictions that have arisen within the ranks of the United States Army will continue to increase, more so when they are finally turned against the American people.

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AGING JUDGE ORDERS JAILING OF JURY
AS CONSPIRACY TRIAL CLOSES FIRST WEEK

By Abe Peck
LIBERATION News Service

CHICAGO (LNS) -- As the trail of the Conspiracy Eight concluded its first week Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 30, Judge Julius "Magoo" Hoffman ordered the jailing of the jury "for its own protection." It was just the latest breach of reality in the aging judge's kangaroo court.

The case had already produced a bizarre series of events:

- ++ Warrants had been issued for the arrest of four of the Conspiracy's original legal team for improper conduct.

- ++ Slanders against the Black Panther Party spat out from Magoo's mouth.

- ++ 120 lawyers flew overnight to Chicago to form a committee to protest the injudicious judgements of the senile jurist (who owns stock in the Brunswick Corporation, profits off the war).

- ++ Outside the Federal Building, demonstrators, police, black high school students and white construction workers clashed and scuffled in the streets.

In the Sept. 30 action, Judge Magoo ordered the jury to hide away in a hotel for the duration of the trial in response to prosecution contentions that several of the jurors had received notes signed by the "Black Panthers" which read "We are watching."

Black Panther Party Chairman Bobby Seale issued a handwritten statement which denied any panther harassment of the jury and described the slander as "the most low-lived racist and fascist attack upon the ... defendants." and an attempt to "discredit the defense so as to allow the D.A.

and Judge Hoffman to railroad us in court."

In responding to the prosecution's allegation that the Panthers sent the note, which defendant Tom Hayden suspects is the work of the FBI, Chairman Bobby affirmed:

"We in the Black Panther Party, who are dedicated to the human rights and freedoms of our people and other poor oppressed peoples and laboring masses, do not threaten or attempt to threaten. We would never send such notes, especially because every Party member follows the rules of our Party and does not engage in such wrong, backward acts..."

At every turn of the trial, so far, the prosecution and the court have worked as a team to cripple the defense's case. On Friday, Sept. 26, Magoo refused to accept the telegraphed withdrawal from the case sent by Gerald Lefcourt, Dennis Roberts, Michael Kennedy and Michael Tigar, and ordered bench warrants issued for them "to protect the rights of the defendants." Tigar was brought from Los Angeles and Lefcourt, who had to abandon the New York Panther 21 case to answer the warrant, joined him in Cook County jail for the weekend after a vain appeal.

It was only after 150 lawyers from around the country, including a dozen professors from Harvard Law School, stormed the Federal Building on Monday, filing amicus curiae briefs and threatening to halt the trial, that Magoo backed down. But Magoo continues to defy precedent. He refuses to postpone the trial until Charles Garry, ace lawyer and chief counsel for the Conspiracy, recovers from a gall bladder operation. Garry is the man who won an acquittal for the Oakland 7, leaders of the October 1967 Stop-the-Draft-Week actions. He is also the only lawyer whom Bobby Seale will recognize as his counsel.

The atmosphere inside the courtroom is tense. Magoo, who Nicholas von Hoffman of the Washington Post likened to an "aged hobbit," butts into defense statements no matter what the subject. Pigs are everywhere; some reporters have complained there are cops in the press box. Only 100 spectators are permitted to relish each session of this Kafkaesque madness. An overwhelming number of defense motions have been denied.

When, after four days of straight Kafka, Magoo granted a motion by trial attorney William Kunstler, a call to recess three minutes early, he peered down from his perch and cackled, "Well, Mr. Kunstler, you finally won one."

Which maybe goes to show it was not Kafka after all, but Lewis Carroll who was writing Magoo's gags.

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CORRECTION: Insert "in handcuffs" after "L.A." above.

MOTHERS FIGHT UNLIVABLE WELFARE CUTS.

SEIZE STATE ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS IN WISCONSIN

LIBERATION News Service

MADISON, Wisc. (LNS) -- About 350 National Guardsmen, armed with bayonets and riot guns and dressed in full riot gear, formed a military cordon around the Wisconsin State Capitol Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 30, in an effort to protect the state assembly chambers inside from re-occupation by welfare mothers protesting unlivable cuts in the welfare budget.

Several hundred students tied up traffic for several hours in the square in front of the capitol building while the legislature met in special session to consider the welfare crisis.

An insistent and determined crowd of welfare mothers seized the chambers of the Wisconsin State Assembly the day before, Sept. 29. The occupation of the state capitol came at the end of a week-long 90-mile march from Milwaukee to Madison by welfare mothers and supporters, including the militant wing of the NAACP, Brown Berets, and Father James Groppi, the noted activist priest.

Completing the final leg of the march -- from the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin to the state capitol building -- about 2,000 people stormed through the front door and forcibly entered the empty chambers of the state assembly, packing it to the walls.

As the afternoon wore on, more than 600 demonstrators (the room's seating capacity) listened to welfare mothers explain their problems. The group awaited the expected arrival of the state assembly. Monday was to have been the first day of a special session of the assembly to deal with the unrest sparked by conservative-backed welfare cuts made last spring.

About 4 p.m., the welfare mothers and Father Groppi urged clearing of the aisles to permit the legislature to convene. Outside the hall, Speaker of the House Harold Froehlich, a prominent Wisconsin reactionary, told welfare mothers "We are here for a purpose, as are you." A voice from the crowd yelled, "What's your purpose?" but inside the aisles were beginning to be cleared.

The assemblymen filed into the chambers and

took their seats. Speaker Froehlich managed to get the meeting called to order and immediately adjourned (till 10 a.m. the next day) in a burst of gavel-rapping that lasted no more than 30 seconds.

Most of the legislators left the floor but others remained to speak with the welfare mothers and their supporters. At around six o'clock a state spokesman announced that the capitol building had been declared off limits, and that anyone remaining there was subject to arrest. The mothers decided to stay until their grievances were adequately heard. They also decided not to resist arrest because of the children present.

As of 8 p.m. there were still several hundred people inside the building milling about and heatedly discussing the next step, in an atmosphere of solidarity. The mothers continued to describe the bleak realities with which they live to 15 law-makers who agreed to listen quietly. Their presentation was periodically punctuated by the sound of chanting coming from the streets below where a mass march of students from the University of Wisconsin rallied in support of the mothers inside.

Meanwhile, a conference was under way between Republican Gov. Warren P. Knowles and the county sheriff to determine some strategy for costing the protestors. About 300 police in full riot gear awaited their orders at stations in and around the building. At some point, the governor called in at least 1,000 National Guardsmen to the capitol and bivouacs nearby.

A small force of police and National Guardsmen visited the assembly chambers and warned the demonstrators of their possible arrest. A little later, around 11 p.m., the Wisconsin Attorney-General made a brief appearance to read the Wisconsin riot act and threaten prosecution under the act. And finally near midnight something happened.

The National Guard entered the chambers in force, broke up the meeting, and prodded everyone out the door. No arrests. The Guard clearly had instructions from the governor not to do anything that would look bad in a front-page photograph and they moved quickly and efficiently.

The welfare mothers resumed their conference elsewhere in the city, knowing they would still be heard.

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REMEMBER CHICAGO!

PEACE CORPS SINKING

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. (INS) -- The Peace Corps tentacle of the American Empire is nervously twitching. The number of applicants to the corps and the number of requests for volunteers from foreign countries has declined. The number of trainees has decreased from 8,500 to 6,500 over the past three years. The corps is losing its hold on American youth and on the colonial world so the Government is now looking for ways to reinforce it.

Joseph H. Blatchford, the director, announced recently that the organization would recruit skilled craftsmen and experienced farmers. Foreign governments have said that they no longer want or need college students with a general education and no technical skills. The corps will allow families to go overseas. Previously, dependents were not allowed to follow volunteers. Blatchford also announced that blacks would be brought into the nearly lily white corps. Two new programs have been started to service Kenya and the French-speaking countries of West Africa; they will be filled mostly by blacks.

The Peace Corps continually faces political problems. After a recent coup in Libya, all the Peace Corps volunteers in the country were out of work. They had taught English in primary schools and the new government abolished the teaching of English. It was another small example of the irrelevance of the Peace Corps, of the counter-revolutionary role it plays throughout the world. No small changes Blatchford makes can transform the Peace Corps into a people's organization. Only when the volunteers fight against the role of the U.S. in foreign lands and join in struggle at home will volunteers be able to work for the ideals that attracted them in the first place.

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CORRUPTION IN THE ARMY

LIBERATION News Service

A world wide investigation of Non-Commissioned Officer's clubs is underway. The clubs and the men who run them are corrupt. Even those who want to do a decent, honest job get sucked into the fifth

or else they quit. Millions of dollars which belong to the GIs find their way into the accounts of club bosses and civilian profiteers.

The GI is surrounded by sharks. The sharks, the club crooks, are the military's Mafia. They make deals with civilian suppliers, and business agents and rake in cold cash. The salesman slips a manager \$10,000 or \$20,000 and the brand of cigarettes or booze he's peddling soon appears in the club instead of the rival brand. The road manager leaves a wad of bills in the manager's pocket and his performers appear on the stage. There are also slot machine rackets, jackpot swindles and daily embezzlements. In 1965 a \$100,000 slot machine jackpot swindle was exposed, but most of the swindles are hushed up.

The NCO clubs are a billion-dollar a year business. The funds are not federally appropriated. They come from enlisted men. And there are no tight controls on the use of the funds. So far two top army men -- retired Maj. General Car C. Turner and the First Sergeant Major of the Army, Willion O. Wooldridge, have been implicated in the scandals. Turner was forced to resign from a civilian job and Wooldridge was ordered to surrender his Distinguished Service Medal.

But they're only the little criminals. The corruption at the NCO clubs is petty corruption. There are no investigations of the military industrial complex. Big business profits from the war reaps in billions as the GIs are sent home in boxes. The big criminals are General Motors, Lockheed Aircraft, Ford, Rockefeller. No one has yet investigated their profiteering, the corrupt relations between them and the war machine.

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RAT OFFICE SEARCHED

NEW YORK (INS) -- "The explosive device set off at the Marine Midland Grace Trust Company on the night of Aug. 20 was an act of political sabotage," read an unsigned release in the Aug. 27 issue of New York's revolutionary weekly, The Rat. "This release is for the underground media only; there will be no communication with the pig media."

By the morning of Sept. 25, only four weeks after the explosion, one marked and one unmarked searched to a halt in front of the Rat office.

The doors flew open as twelve officers of the law, ten of them plainclothed, sprang out and began a relentless search of the Rat office. They were empowered to look for a "letter or envelope" related to the bombing, the search warrant proclaimed.

They didn't find any.

The raid was probably illegal in two respects. According to attorneys consulted on the case, a recent Supreme Court decision indicated that search warrants may not be used to search for documents or pieces of paper of any sort (though warrants may be issued to search for contraband, illegal guns or drugs, etc.).

The searchers also clearly exceeded the authority of their warrant when they refused to let Rat staff members enter the office during the search (one Rat staffer was inside when the cops arrived, and was permitted to remain). Keeping the staffers out could have serious consequences, since it made it impossible to keep an eye on the ten searchers to make sure they didn't plant any drugs, weapons or listening devices.

The Marine Midland bombing was the third in a series of explosions that have hit various strongholds of American imperialism, including a grenade arsenal in New Jersey, the New York headquarters of the Selective Service and the Department of the Army, and the by-now-infamous United Fruit Company, responsible for the oppression of millions of farm workers in a half-dozen Latin American countries. Marine Midland, the release explains, is one of the U.S.'s more rapacious imperialist giants, controlling vast agricultural and chemical holdings throughout Latin America.

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STUDENTS THREATEN TO SHUT U. OF MICHIGAN DOWN --
BRUTAL POLICE ATTACK PROVIDES SPARK FOR REBELLION

By Ken Kelley

LIBERATION News Service

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (LNS) -- One hundred people, including 42 University of Michigan students, were beaten up, locked up and charged with the obscure crime of "contention" in the pre-dawn hours of Saturday, Sept. 27, ending a two-day

occupation of the University's former administration building.

The battle, one of several that have recently disrupted business as usual at the University of Michigan, spurred groups of students to plan for a strike to begin Monday, Oct. 6, unless the Michigan regents yield to demands for the institution of a student-run cooperative bookstore.

The bookstore is only a minor issue in a long-term campaign, however. The campus has been the scene of frequent disruption of ROTC classes and the university's labor-mediator-turned-president Robben Fleming has threatened to smash any of the culprits who was ever identified.

Class disruptions, protest rallies and mass meetings went on for weeks, however, with no visible results. Then about 6 p.m., Wednesday, Sept. 24, 30 students entered North Hall, ROTC's cerebral slaughterhouse, and barricaded themselves in. More than 2,000 students gathered outside in support.

The pigs were there in force, too -- 50 Ann Arbor police formed a cordon around the building to prevent the occupying troops from escaping until Washtenaw County Sheriff Doug Harvey could move in. Harvey mobilized deputies from three counties and had them fully in position and rearing to go, when word came from Fleming that he would try one last-ditch effort to get the occupants to leave.

Fleming entered the building and told the people inside that if they left immediately they could go out peacefully, but of course would have to reveal their identities for the purpose of later prosecution. Apparently the occupiers saw little advantage in Fleming's proposition; he left the building and told reporters, wearily, that he was "going to bed."

About 3 a.m., the occupiers gathered in front of a back door to the building and charged their way past the police line into the waiting crowd. No one was arrested in the charge. People then gathered for a mass meeting outside Fleming's house, only to find that he was not home, but was in secret meeting with Ann Arbor Mayor Robert Harris, Sheriff Harvey and Police Chief Walter Krasny. Fleming later denied he was at the meeting, but Harris admitted his presence.

Next day, Thursday, the 25th, a new mobilization

effort was organized. This time action was considered on the university regent's refusal to even consider granting students their own bookstore, despite the fact that the students presenting the plan had all the space and fiscal details worked out right down to a probable profit. The plan had been approved by a 90% majority in a student referendum last spring.

Fleming justified his refusal by citing statements of Fred Ulrich -- whose two Ann Arbor bookstores gross over \$150,000 a year -- that it might not succeed (not if he could help it, anyway). When student leaders demanded that he call another meeting to reconsider the issue he distained to waste the regents' time.

So about 500 students massed and marched over to Fleming's wondrous new administration building -- a mean-looking monolithic cinder-block cube. Fleming peered through one of the machine gun turrets that pass for windows and ordered the building locked immediately. Students then marched over to the old administration building and occupied it. Their numbers swelled, so that at 5 p.m., the normal closing time, there were more than 2,500 students in and around the building.

Fleming marched in, with book entrepreneur Fred Ulrich tagging along, and read a statement that university lawyers were getting a court injunction to make it illegal for anyone to be in the building. In making the statement, Fleming had disrupted a meeting among the occupying students with no regard for the orderly democratic procedures that were prevailing, and he was ruled out of order and requested to "shut up." His face flushed, he read the rest of the statement hurriedly and huffed out, but not before he had a chance to watch his undercover pig photographer get the shit kicked out of him.

The occupation continued into early Saturday morning. About 150 students were left inside the building, 1,500 outside. At 4:30 a.m., the shit started coming down. Capt. Harold Olson of the Ann Arbor pigs read a statement requesting students to surrender peaceably. About 50 students sneaked out, the remainder vowed to hold their ground until forcibly cleared. The

pigs soon obliged.

Sheriff Harvey, who had been buzzing around in his private helicopter all night, got his revenge for not having been able to beat up students in the ROTC action. The Washtenaw county pigs moved in from the front and Ann Arbor's own stormtroopers came in through the back door. A bloody exhibition began.

Both sets of pigs had perfected their clearing tactics. Harvey's men follow the drag-em-out-beat-em-up school, and before they were through, they sent seven people to the hospital for head lacerations, three of them unconscious. The city pigs were more subtle, adhering to old tribal customs of punishment. They formed two lines and made students run between them to the vans waiting outside.

One hundred and seven were arrested in all, including Student Council President Marty McLaughlin and Vice President Marc Van Der Haout. Bail was set that morning at \$250 each and all were bailed out by the end of the day.

Organizing for a strike was begun immediately. Rent-strike leader Peter Denton -- one of those arrested -- spoke at a rally where he emphasized the feeling of all those arrested -- that their action was not concerned with just a bookstore, but a deadly battle with men like Fleming, who just a week before had given one of those fashionable anti-Vietnam speeches which receive a standing ovation even if the bastard who gives it is the president of one of the largest imperialist universities in the country.

The action, Denton reminded students, was only a focal point to draw broad-based support for the larger issues (ROTC, defense contracts, and the racist nature of the university). Over 2,500 students voted overwhelmingly at the rally to organize strike action.

In a brief trial run on Monday, Sept. 29, strikers numbered as many as 40% in some classes and the picket lines were long. On Tuesday, Sept. 30, preparations for a full-fledged massive student strike the following week moved to full steam, and overnight organizations were forming to map out strategy and rap with the large number of students who are still uninvolved.

What may really spark a broad-based student action is Fleming's attitude. Normally a soft-spoken, well-worked-out moderator type, he has of late been turning into a veritable Hayakawa, both in his press

conference and his speeches. Last spring he appeared before Rep. Edith Green's education subcommittee and explained why Michigan was the only major school with no disruptions. He hopes to make a return visit this spring to explain how he single handedly prevented another Harvard. He may well find himself apologizing for another SF State.

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THE ARGUS FIGHTS BACK

SUES PERSECUTORS FOR \$30,000

ANN ARBOR (LNS) - The embattled Ann Arbor Argus, one of the Midwest's better newspapers, has just filed suit in Michigan's Eastern District Federal Court for \$30,000 each from three of Ann Arbor's prominent savemen - the Washtenaw County Prosecutor William Delhorst, Ann Arbor Police Chief Walter Krasny, and Councilman James Stephenson.

The three have conducted a campaign of harassment and intimidation against the hip-radical bi-weekly with the hope of forcing the paper into the ground. The Argus takes no breath. If anyone would like to be sued for conspiring to deprive people of their civil rights, he should go to Ann Arbor and mess with the Argus.

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AIRBORNE GENOCIDE

LIBERATION News Service

DURHAM, N.H. (LNS) - Under the headline "It's a Bird, It's a Plane, It's Birth Control," the AP sent out a wire story about the proposal of botany professor Richard W. Schreiber for the sterilization of all women in a given area by means of an airborne virus. The projected purpose was population control.

In a two-day symposium on population at the University of New Hampshire, Dr. Schreiber was claiming fears that man was "fatally close to breeding himself out of existence." He reported that virologists had told him that a virus to accomplish the sterilization and an antidote could be developed in three years.

He estimated the development cost at \$100 million.

1000

Since an antidote would be available, Dr. Schreiber maintained that nothing is actually being done and people could have as many children as they wanted. Later this made the conscious decision to go to and get the injection which would prevent the antidote.

The antidote would be given to no more than 100 people and they would have to come to the hospital to get it. It would be a new virus.

Dr. Schreiber did not say who would be in charge of administering the antidote. On what basis the decision would be made to give it out. If it would be given to people who would assume the role of a police officer, he would get the antidote.

After a moment, he did not discuss who would make the decision of what areas would be sprayed with the airborne virus, and whether all the inhabitants of the area would have to come or better it was administered.

He did state that the government would dare to do it, which is probably true. The government would dare to impose that on its own population. But it is not so clear at all that the U.S. government would not dare to do that on presumed enemy long areas of Vietnam, the black ghetto areas, the ghettos, the areas in Latin America, etc.

And it is quite clear that if the sterilization were imposed on an existing population, the threat of a possible use of the antidote would be a crucial, neurotic, and a very real one. It is a concrete example of how revolutionaries refer to plans for the future, and it is a very real one to many people.

It is quite clear that if the sterilization were imposed on an existing population, the threat of a possible use of the antidote would be a crucial, neurotic, and a very real one. It is a concrete example of how revolutionaries refer to plans for the future, and it is a very real one to many people.

Bolivian exiles or it could be the expression of international solidarity of Chilean revolutionaries, who are already at work planning insurrectionary activity in their own land.

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YASSIR ARAFAT AND AL FATAH
THE PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE
LIBERATION News Service

[Note to Editors. This article was sent to us by Nick Medvecky, a journalism student at Wayne State University in Detroit. He toured the Middle East this summer, spending a few weeks with Al Fatah.]

We had left Amman and after going through a number of military and police checkpoints, all of which let us through when we produced our papers from Al Fatah, we stopped at a greystone building somewhere in the narrow winding streets of Salt, Jordan.

Yassir Arafat, the leader of the largest Palestinian resistance organization, Al Fatah, is the most beloved and respected man in the Arab world, and the most feared and hated by the Israelis. In the homes of the Arab peoples throughout Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, his picture has replaced the religious symbols and photos of such men as President Nasser of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan.

The building we were led into appeared to be some sort of command post. Fedayin (commandos) were busy everywhere and never without their weapons (Klashnikov machine-guns, for the most part).

Inside, four or five young men stood up to greet us, and from over a desk littered with maps and papers a short balding man smiled broadly and stretched out his hand toward us. This was Yassir Arafat. After introductions to all of the people present we were served very hot and sweet tea in small glasses, no doubt a leftover of the former British colonial role.

Arafat was wearing a well-worn green uniform with pistol and ammo belt. He spoke very slowly and soft-spokenly in good English.

Around his neck he wears a Fatah "dog tag". It reads "O+ 1 Fat'h". The O+ is for blood type and the numeral indicates the order in which the individual's turn to donate blood comes up (our guide's number was 763).

Blood is donated by every member of Fatah to the Palestinian Red Crescent Society which dispenses it free-of-charge to all who need it, regardless of who they are. Dr. Moreillon, head of the International Red Cross for the Middle East area said that they cooperate together short of official recognition.

The PRCS was created by Al Fatah that I told Arafat in an interview in the Washington Post. The Israeli Foreign Minister, Abba Eban said, "Arab governments established these organizations. Without Arab governments they would have neither weapons nor support. The mastery still belongs to the Arab governments. If Nasser or Hussein decided to negotiate peace, I believe these movements would dwindle at the negotiating stage and fade away at the settlement stage. I think the governments still retain executive control. The Fatah is simply a convenience for Arab governments which do not want to fight with their regular armies and yet do not want a period of tranquility leading to peace."

I asked for his comments on Eban's view especially since the Israeli leaders have openly said that they hit civilian targets in the Arab countries (such as the Beirut airport in Lebanon, and the Ghor canal in Jordan) in order to put pressure on the Arab governments to suppress the guerrilla groups.

Arafat said, "He's a liar. We are here." He explained that Eban clearly knows that the movement's support comes from the people, the Palestinian people specifically and the Arab peoples in general. The Arab governments do their best to suppress and control these movements, he said, but they continue to build and broaden their base directly among the people. "The revolution is a fact when we are among our people. The true revolution is among us and the Arabic peoples."

Arafat himself fought against the birth of an exclusive Jewish State in Palestine as a youth of 17 in 1948, and again in Egypt in 1956.

Disenchanted with the conduct of the Palestinian and general Arab response to this State, he helped to found the Al Fatah in 1958. Since then, Fatah has

emerged as a united front against Israel. Israel has since emerged as a strong ally of U.S. imperialism.

For the first seven years they primarily operated as a clandestine political group. On January 1, 1965, they launched Al Assifa their military arm. But it wasn't until after the defeat of the Arab armies in the Six-Day War of June, 1967, that they really got off the ground.

With the Israeli forces at home and drunk with victory and the Arab armies at home drunk with defeat, the battlefields were left unattended.

Arafat and his co-leaders decided to suspend military operations for six weeks while mass recruitment brought in over 3,000 new Fedayin and they launched a campaign to gather up the discarded arms on the battlefields.

They soon ran into trouble with Arab leaders who attempted to block these actions. The response of the Arab regimes up to that time had been to suppress, on the one hand, any independence of action of the Palestinian forces and, on the other, to deal with their own social problems by directing reactionary actions against Israel.

In the past these Arab regimes dealt with the Fedayin by imprisoning them and shooting them down. Many Fedayin told me about their suppression by the Egyptian and Jordanian forces. Many claim that when they fled from Jewish forces they were treated by the Arab armies as a conquered people. The first martyr of Al Fatah, Ahmed Musa, was killed by a Jordanian soldier.

However, since their recent defeat, the Arab regimes have been faced with the direct threat of social revolutions and political coups. And with the massive support that Al Fatah had among their people, and the direct rank-and-file rapport that Fatah had achieved with the armies, the Arab leaders were forced to make a deal with Al Fatah to "allow" them to keep the small arms in return for the heavy equipment.

In the two years since the Six-Day War Al Fatah has succeeded in building total support among the Palestinian Refugees (over 1,600,000), massive support amongst the Arab populations, the

ability to operate freely and independently within the states of Jordan and Syria (and quickly moving to that position in Lebanon), and in uniting almost all of the groups into the Armed Struggle Command.

The Armed Struggle Command is a loose central body for the coordination of military operations and the distribution of arms and supplies. The group outside of the coalition is the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). They claim the El Al plane attacks, the hijackings, and the bombings of various Israeli tourist offices.

The PFLP has only recently emerged as a revolutionary organization. It is highly critical of Fatah because of its alliances with bourgeois elements.

Israel's military and political leaders now face an independent Palestinian threat under the leadership of Palestinians for the first time.

As we were talking, a young Fedayin in a camouflage uniform (standard dress) and wearing a pistol and ammo belt walked in to pick up some medical supplies for his "front-line" post. Arafat introduced him to me and commented that the young fighter was only 14 years old and was a full member of Al Assifa. The young guerrilla explained that he takes full part in military operations and has the same responsibilities and duties as any other Fedayin.

Although it was not unusual to find young boys in Fatah, I did find it unusual to find them in Al Assifa. Fatah recruitment offices demand that the individual at least finish high school and that all new recruits spend 9 months to a year in a non-military wing of Al Fatah. This, they say, weeds out the religious and emotional "fanatics," and properly allows time to educate the youth to why and for what he's fighting.

I explained to Arafat that many people in the West feel that the Arabs only want to "throw the Jews into the sea."

"Our aim," Arafat replied, "is to create a democratic Palestinian State in which Jews, Christians and Moslems can live in peace and justice equally." He explained that it is not Fatah's wish to kick out anybody, only to live freely and equally together. They have always opposed the racist call by Arab

leaders for Jihad or Holy War against Israel

Fatah also rejects as reactionary the maintenance of an exclusive Jewish state. They point out that it is precisely the call for a Jewish State and the exclusion of the Arab (Palestinian) people from their homes that is at the heart of the conflict.

Arafat emphatically states that the Palestinian people are fighting for equal rights to their homeland and that, as things now stand, they "have nothing to lose but our lives. We know that the way is not easy -- difficult -- long -- but it will be our victory."

As evidence for Fatah's actual military strength, he carefully ticked off the names of 13 towns spread out the full length of Israel where Fatah had had operations the night before (all directed at military targets).

After leaving Arafat and the City of Salt we traveled up to the front line areas and visited a guerrilla encampment. With trenches and anti-aircraft guns set up under a grove of olive trees we sat in a semi-circle with some commandoes and discussed their hopes and aspirations for the future. One of the fedayin talked about his feelings toward their struggle: "We are not terrorists, not destroyers. We only want to return to our lands." His words reflected the spirit that I had seen in all of the people engaged in the struggle for Palestinian liberation.

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PANTHERS AND LORDS:

SERVING THE PEOPLE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The federal government, the government of the state of New York, and Governor Rockefeller simply do not have the resources to meet the needs of the people, what with all the more important things that have to be done like sending three clowns to the moon and dumping bombs and napalm on the peasants of Vietnam, Ethiopia, Guatemala, and other countries around the world. So when this year's budget rolled round they were forced to make major cuts in the welfare clothing allowance. A grievous situation for all concerned, they assured us. But sadly unavoidable.

What made it so sad for the pigs was that

quite a few of the welfare mothers weren't taking this sitting down. Instead they were taking it to the streets, pushing a school boycott that shut down several New York schools almost completely during the first weeks of the school year.

And what made it even sadder for the pigs was that there are some people around who understand that serving the people is their primary task and who make that their life's work--the Black Panther Party and the Young Lords Organization. So when it became clear that this racist government had no more intention of clothing children than it had of giving them a decent breakfast, the Panthers and Lords announced that they would do it.

They moved on the businessmen who have been robbing from the community for years and put it to them that now the people were going to get something back. They collected over three tons of new and used clothes and let the community know that on Saturday, Sept. 27, it would all be distributed for free.

Saturday came and more than 500 people were lined up outside Intermediate School 201 when the Panthers and Lords told them to come in and help themselves to the truckloads of clothing that covered long rows of tables. All the items were marked, telling what they were and what size. Panthers and Lords stood behind each table, ready to give help to any who needed it. And people who had spent months fighting to win some kind of help from this government began to understand in a new and real way how this pig government works not for the people but for their oppressors. Because there were the clothes they needed, and there were the Panthers and Lords who had gotten them for them, and there were pamphlets and papers explaining why the Panthers and Lords serve the people.

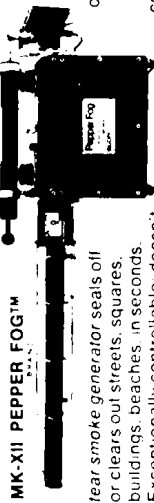
And the state was nowhere to be seen, except for a few pigs who kept a nervous eye on what was going down, afraid to vamp on the Panthers and Lords when the people could see what that was all about. All about ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

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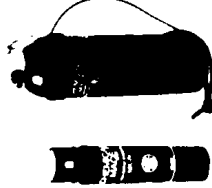
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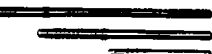
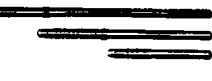
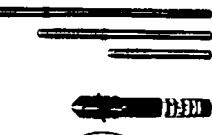
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Control, not casualties is your aim in a riot. Lake Erie Chemical, long-time leader in tear gas... brings you that control. In non-fragmenting, non-incendiary grenades you can roll or throw, to disperse small groups or large mobs. (In CN, CS, DM, or smoke.) In launchers and projectiles. In superior masks to protect your men. In tear gas "wands" for training and trespassers.



NEW "MIGHTY MIDGET" GRENADES AND LAUNCHERS GIVE EACH MAN A TEAR-GAS ARSENAL.

fiber glass box no larger than a first-aid kit... is available. A similar launcher lobbs the Mighty Midget 140 yds. from 12-gauge riot shotguns. You invest in confidence, when you invest in Lake Erie Chemical equipment; it is extremely dependable. And our experienced sales/service organization, headed by a man who has himself seen duty as a prominent riot-control commander... can bring valuable advice and training to your men.

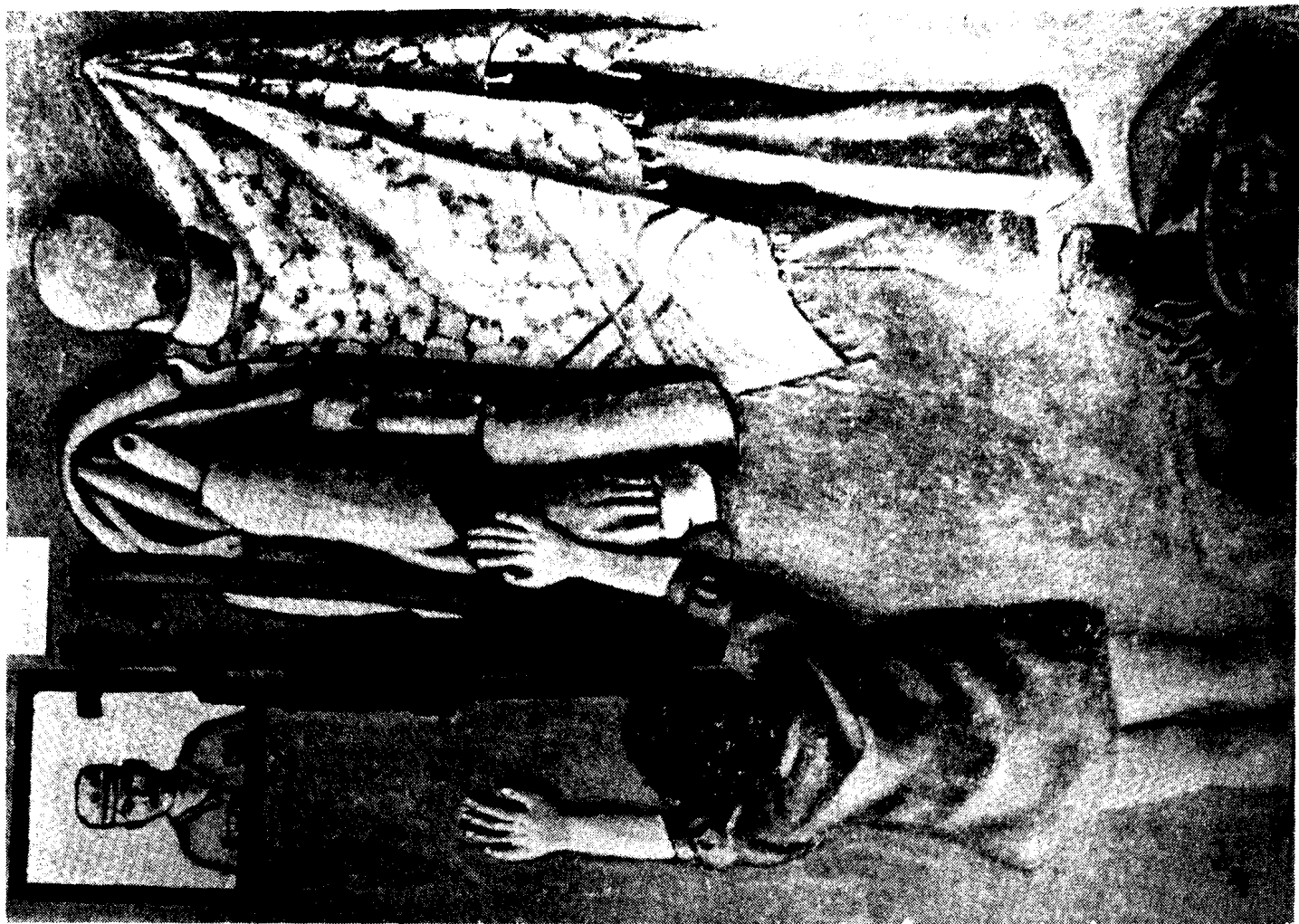


You can carry a lot of these first, really practical miniature grenades... and hardly know they're there. Yet they belch big clouds of CS or CN. Better yet, you can shoot them out 100 yards from a lightweight Lake Erie launcher that fits on any service revolver. (With practically no recoil.) A handy carrying kit containing 12 grenades, 12 blank launching cartridges and the launcher... in a

Call your Lake Erie Distributor for details. Or contact Lake Erie Chemical Division, Smith & Wesson, Rock Creek, Ohio 44084. Phone: (216) 563-3681.



This ad appeared in Roller Chief, our favorite graphics magazine.
Credit: LNS



Right: This painting was done by a young commando of Al Fatah in a military-political training encampment in Jordan. It portrays the son of a Fatah fighter aspiring to become like his father.

Left: Al Fatah commandos lead a massive demonstration in Beirut, Lebanon, on the occasion of a funeral procession for a fallen comrade.

Credit: Nick Medvedsky/LNS

See story page 22



TOP This photo was taken at I.S.C.O. in Harlem where, in response to Rockefeller's cuts in allocations for clothing for welfare clients, the Black Panther Party gave away over three tons of free clothing. See story page 24.

Credit David Henson/INS

BOTTOM A youth agricultural brigade prepares for work in Cuba, joining the Vincennes brigade.

Credit John N. Nisham/INS.



GI SAYS

AMERICAN NEWS VOLUME 11

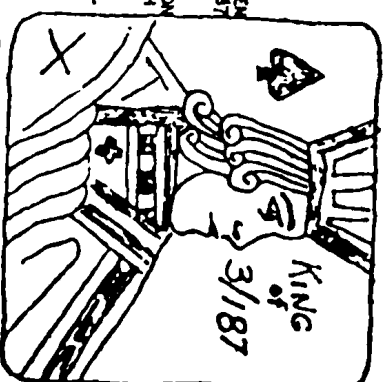
WANTED DEAD

HEATING UP-RECENT RULING SENT DOWN BY TOP BRASS HAS ALL PERSONNEL IN OFFICES REQUIRED TO WEAR SHIRT AT ALL TIMES. THIS SITUATION TENDS TO GET A BIT STICKY WHEN THE TEMP GETS UP AROUND 120 DEGREES. THAT'S OKAY, THOUGH, BECAUSE THE BRASS HAS AIR CONDITIONING.

TWO ENEMIES-IT'S BAD ENOUGH WHEN CHARLIE IS SHOOTING AT YOU BUT WHEN YOUR OWN PEOPLE START IN THEN THINGS REALLY GET CLOSE. THE 3/187 RECENTLY LOST TWO DEAD AND ABOUT 40 WOUNDED BECAUSE AN ARTILLERY OFFICER CALLED IN HIS OWN POSITION RESULTING IN HIM BEING FIRED WITH THE NOTED LOSSES.

MISSING REWARD- IN THAT MIS- HAP AT THE 3/187 THE BIG REWARD FOR EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE PERSON WAS ALMOST COLLECTED. HOWEVER ONLY A SLIGHT WOUND WAS SUFFERED BY GI DREAM NO. 1.

ALPHABET



BLACKJACK
\$10,000

Top: The following story should be run with this graphic: the front page of an underground GI newspaper in South Vietnam.

ARMY GOES AFTER UNDERGROUND EDITOR

CAMP EAGLE, South Vietnam (INS) -- Army cops are going all out to find the soldiers who publish a mimeographed underground sheet called "GI Says."

Men from military intelligence got really pissed off, according to a report in the Overseas Weekly, when the underground paper called for the death of Lt. Col. Weldon Honeycutt, the decorated commander who led his men on a costly charge up Hamburger Hill. "GI Says" offered a reward of \$10,000 for Honeycutt's neck. Soon after, the Weekly reported, "rumors began to run through the 3d Brigade's Camp Evans that somebody tried to collect the dough by booby-trapping Honeycutt's hootch with grenades and Claymore mines."

The army has a suspect already. He is Spec 4 Kenneth Annonberg, a clerk at brigade headquarters (and a former sportswriter) whom the Overseas Weekly describes as "halcy-clipped." Intelligence officers say that Annonberg's typewriter was the same one used to produce "GI Says."

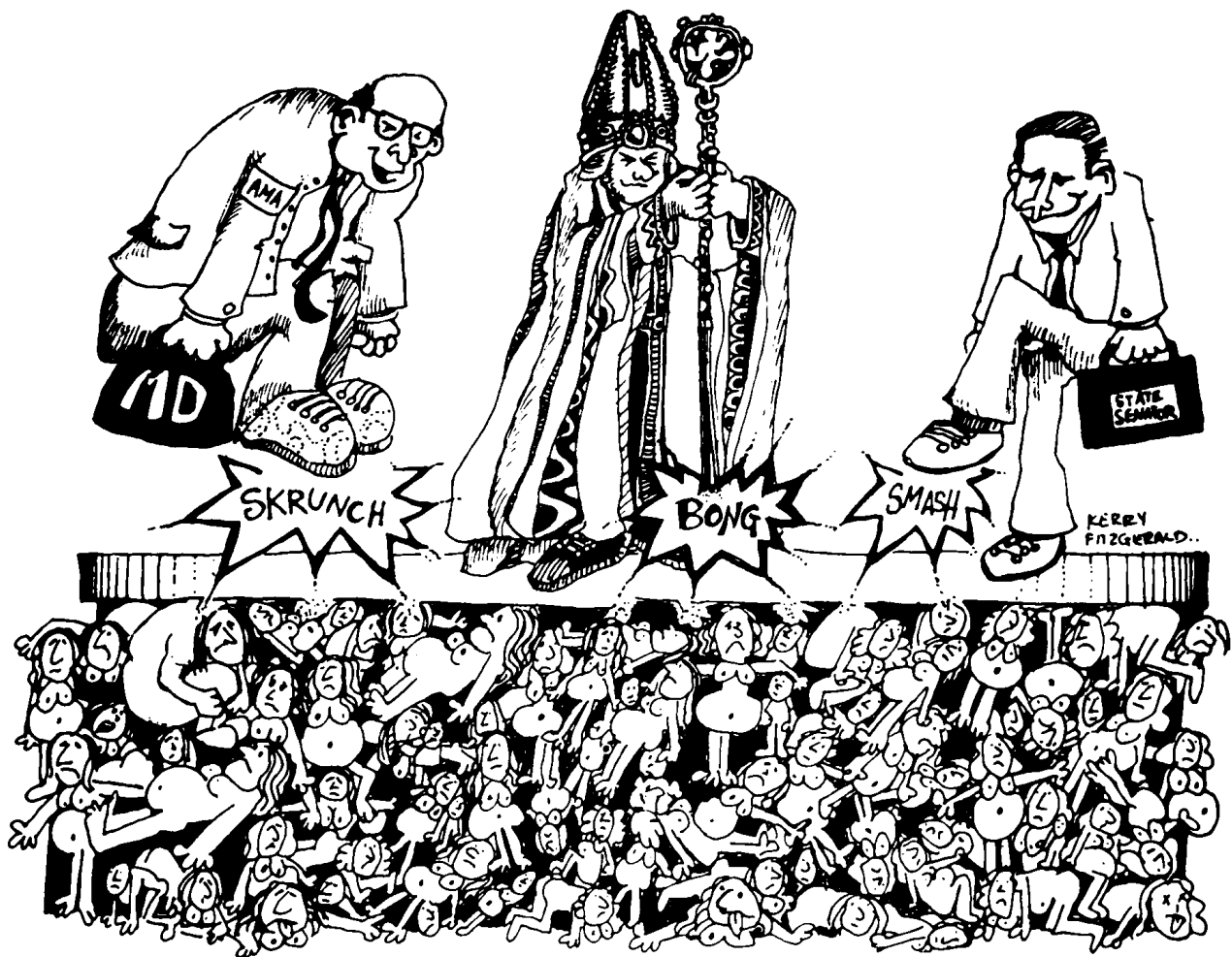
-30-

Bottom: Abbie Hoffman speaks at a news conference in NY about the Conspiracy 8 Trial. To his right is lawyer Gerry Leacock.

Credit: Sheldon Ramsdell/INS.



'What Worries Me, Senator, Is That They're Getting Into Step.'



TOP- Credit LNS.

BOTTOM- Something about abortion laws.

Credit SPACE CITY NEWS/LNS.